

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1901. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 110.

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

NO \$5,000,000 FOR FIVE UTAH MEN.

Prize Fake Story of the Year—Standard Oil Trust Does Not Pay \$5,000,000 for a Utah Invention.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—To the Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Statement untrue: kindly wire me quick, care the Auburn, Washington, stating who gave our report.

This dispatch was in answer to a telegram sent to Senator Cannon by the Deseret News, early this morning, asking for information concerning the sensational and startlingly printed rumor in today's Salt Lake Herald to the effect that he, W. A. Nelden, M. H. Walker, J. R. Walker and Judge Colburn, effect that he, W. A. Nelden, M. H. Walker, J. R. Walker and Judge Colburn, had sold the wonderful new light invention of Albert Hays of this city to the Standard Oil company for \$5,000,000, or \$1,000,000 each, the inventor retaining a big royalty in the invention.

The story was made to occupy the greater part of the front page of the Herald; the matter was set double measure and the pictures of Senator Cannon and Judge Colburn were given marked prominence. While the Herald from its front windows displayed the following bulletin throughout the day as an example of its enterprise in getting the news:

"HOW FIVE UTAH MEN MADE \$5,000,000! TOLD EXCLUSIVELY IN THE HERALD TODAY. THE HERALD PRINTS THE NEWS."

The article was based on the following special telegram to the Herald: New York, March 28.—It is announced here today that the Standard Oil company has closed negotiations for the purchase of a newly patented process for producing power heat and light, the invention of a Salt Lake man. The price paid is \$5,000,000 and the inventor retains a royalty right in the invention.

It is said that the patent covers a process for converting coal oil and petroleum into gas; that this gas produces the most brilliant light, and that it can also be used for generating heat. It is understood that the Standard Oil company will not use the invention for lighting purposes, as that would diminish the market for its oil product, but that it will be utilized as fuel for steamships and other power-generating plants that now require the use of coal as fuel.

IMMEDIATELY DISCREDITED.

"This is a beautiful—a very beautiful story," said a close friend of Senator Cannon this morning. "The only thing that is wrong about it is that there is not a single word of truth in it. If it had been true I should have heard of it. Not having heard of it I am certain that it is incorrect."

General John Q. Cannon, brother of Senator Cannon, said to the Times this forenoon, before departing for San Francisco: "I do not take the slightest stock in it. Had any such deal been accomplished Frank would have notified some of his folks about it. The fact that he has not done so is evidence to my mind that the story is a fake."

Hugh Cannon, another brother, shook his head and said: "You will find that the story is all moonshine. Frank and his immediate associates have been East on this matter and other business matters for some time, but the Herald's story, in my opinion, is absolutely without substance."

That Senator Cannon and his associates have an invention of value—of very great value—there is little doubt. From tests made in this city it is believed to be especially valuable in the direction of generating heat and power. It is understood that there are yet some serious difficulties to overcome in perfecting it for illuminating purposes. Said one gentleman who had given the matter a good deal of attention:

"I am sure the patent has never been sold for any such sum as given by the Herald, if, indeed, it has been sold at all. It may be that an option for that amount may have been given pending a substantiation of the inventor's claims for it. But until these have been proved beyond a question of doubt, depend upon it that no such deal will ever go through."

When seen this afternoon Mr. J. R. Walker referred the "News" to Louis H. Farnsworth, whom he stated had the Walker interests in the invention in charge; but beyond the fact that Mr. Farnsworth admitted that negotiations were under way to sell the patents to Eastern capitalists, he refused to talk about the matter in any of its phases whatever. Mr. Walker was the only gentleman in the city who is associated with Senator Cannon in the enterprise, Mr. M. H. Walker being in California, Mr. Nelden en route to New York, and Judge Colburn in New York.

SAW GOVERNOR GOEBEL SHOT.

Kentucky Official With Him at the Time of the Tragedy.

VISITING SALT LAKE CITY

Learned With Regret Today That a New Trial Has Been Granted to Implicated Parties.

Attorney General Aaron Kohn of Kentucky came in last evening with the party of Raymond and Whitcomb and was a guest at the Standard. He was a great friend of Governor Goebel and was the attorney who investigated the election returns and which he says proved that he was really elected. Attorney Kohn was walking with the governor when he was shot on the Capitol grounds at Frankfort, and since he has been vigorously pushed the prosecution of Taylor, Powers and the others implicated in the affair. When seen today Attorney General Kohn was just about to leave for Salt Lake. He said: "Governor Goebel was a very dear friend of mine and we were together at the time he was shot. I was instrumental in securing the sentence of imprisonment for life for one of the men implicated in the murder and death for another of them, but I would have been glad to see a new trial granted in the murder case and those implicated in the murder should be severely punished as they deserve."

"Taylor, the other candidate for governor, who was implicated in the murder of Goebel left the State and we have been unable to secure his extradition and return to our authorities."

"We have had a very fine trip and I think I have seen of Salt Lake what it is to be a most interesting and rapidly growing city."

BIDS WILL BE IN ORDER.

Board of Public Works Will Advise for Extensive Work.

The board of public works met this morning and transacted considerable business.

The estimate of the city engineer on

business session was the work done by the committee appointed at the last meeting of the union to prepare "facts" regarding the situation of polygamy in Utah and forward them to the influential people who are said to be interested in the East. Mrs. Reed reported that an appeal had been drawn up and signed by all the representatives of the evangelical churches in Salt Lake, and that the petition had been forwarded to Miss Helen Gould, Dr. Josiah Strong and other members of the Anti-Polygamy League. Subsequently, she said, the committee composed of Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Spence, Miss Parsons and Miss Anna Baker who drew up the appeal, received a communication from Dr. Strong in which he stated that "the Christian people" of the East appreciated the work done by "the Christian women" of Utah in their efforts to cooperate in the stamping out of polygamy.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mrs. B. Smith desires to ascertain the whereabouts of Thomas Stelfox, who came to Utah in 1861 or 1862. She is his granddaughter. Address her, care of A. L. Meacham, 58 N. Conception street, Mobile City, Alabama.

William J. Bryan as Editor and Business Manager. See the Saturday "News."

M'ARTHUR COMPLIMENTS NAVY Gives Unstated Praise for Aiding in Aguinaldo's Capture.

Washington, March 29.—The following cablegram was received at the navy department from Admiral Remey: "Cavite, March 29.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington.—MacArthur telegraphs thanks to splendid co-operation of Vicksburg, I have Aguinaldo securely in my possession at Malacan. Funston told in praise of everything navy did. Entire army joins in thanks to yourself, officers and men."

(Signed) REMEY. "Secy. Long replied to the admiral as follows: "Remey, Manila. "Inform MacArthur highly appreciate his and Funston's generous praise navy and congratulate them heartily. "LONG."

To Relieve Japanese Forces.

Tokio, March 29.—The newspapers here say it is proposed to relieve the Japanese troops in the Chinese province of Pei Chi Li by a force of 50 per cent stronger.

Although May is the usual month in which the relief of the force at Seoul takes place, the relief of the troops there will take place immediately. Three officers of the headquarters staff will also proceed to Korea.

These movements with the increased activity at the arsenal is taken to point to the adoption of a strong policy by Japan.

CUDAHY KIDNAPPING CASE.

Suspect James Callahan's Trial Set for April.

Omaha, Neb., March 29.—James Callahan had his preliminary hearing in the district court today on the revised complaint in connection with the Cudahy kidnapping case. His trial is set for April 22. Callahan's lawyers, it is said, will offer as testimony a deposition of H. C. Henderson, the Dallas man, who is alleged to have confessed to a complicity in the abduction.

Transport Logan Arrives.

San Francisco, March 29.—The United States transport Logan arrived today, 25 days from Manila and 19 days from Nagasaki. She has on board the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth infantry, and 80 cabin passengers. Gen. Young and his staff were among the passengers. Gen. Young is to relieve Gen. Shafter as commander of this division. Gen. Shafter having been placed on the retired list. There were no deaths during the voyage of the Logan, and she brought no bodies from the Philippines.

Crews Finish Practising.

London, March 28.—The Oxford and Cambridge crews have finished their practice. The weather was milder today and both crews confined themselves to paddling with a couple of sharp bursts. The prospects for the annual boat race tomorrow are fine weather and smooth water. The consensus of opinion favors the dark blues, (Oxford).

COAL MINERS OF PITTSBURG.

The Convention Ratifies Wage Scale Adopted Last Week.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 29.—The coal miners of the Pittsburg district in convention here today ratified the wage scale signed last week by the wage committee. This action insures steady employment for more than 20,000 men in the district for the coming year.

The convention then went into executive session to consider the situation in the Irwin district and to decide upon a plan to induce the miners in that district to insist upon the adoption of the Pittsburg scale.

The coal operators of the Irwin field posted notices at all mines today that the rate of wages for the ensuing year from April 1 will remain the same as last year.

The notice is taken as an indication that the operators will not meet the mine workers in conference and an effort may be made to enforce a strike. There are 25,000 miners in the Irwin district, but the operators claim that only 10 per cent are in the union, and the others are satisfied with the scale and conditions.

UNITED MINE WORKERS.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 29.—It was nearly noon today before the executive board of the three anthracite districts and President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, went into executive session. The proceedings are secret.

Rev. E. S. Phillips, who accompanied Mr. Mitchell to this city last night, said at noon:

"I don't think a strike will be declared. Mitchell is a diplomat and he will find a way out of the difficulty."

In answer to the question, "Do you think there will be a strike," Mr. Mitchell said:

"We will settle the matter at our meeting today."

Two-Cent Stamp Books.

Washington, March 29.—Reports received by Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden show that the books of two-cent postage stamps issued by the government are averaging a sale of 18,500 books a day throughout the United States. The fraction of a cent which the government earns on the sale of the books has amounted to a net profit of \$23,672 in the eleven months during which they have been on sale at all postoffices.

A "Hurry Order" from Utah to Fight the Indians. The story of an Old Ex-Sergeant, now on the New York Police Force, told in this Saturday "News."

IT IS SIMPLY A MODUS VIVENDI.

Russia So Regards the Manchurian Convention.

CASSINI MAKES THIS PLAIN

When Abnormal Conditions in China Have Been Removed, Forces in Province Will Be Withdrawn.

Washington, March 29.—It is stated on excellent Russian authority that the Manchurian convention has been simply regarded as a modus vivendi. It was this phase of the subject which Count Cassini brought to the attention of Secy. Hay yesterday and simultaneously it appears to have been impressed upon the minds of the British officials, as Lord Lansdowne announced to the house of lords, that the convention viewed as a modus vivendi might not present the objection heretofore held against it.

The Russian authorities at Washington have all along construed the convention as a modus vivendi, although Count Cassini has now made this rather plain to Secy. Hay. It is explained that the term modus vivendi, as applying to the present convention, means that abnormal conditions have arisen in Manchuria and that normal conditions can best be restored by means of a modus vivendi. The chief purpose of the modus, it is explained, would be to provide for the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, as their presence is part of the abnormal conditions brought about by the disturbances. But with these forces withdrawn Russia expects that assurance will be given that "quiet will be maintained and that the former normal condition will be in fact restored." When the old state of things is restored, the Russian troops will be withdrawn and the modus vivendi will cease to operate, as its purpose will have been secured—of correcting the abnormal conditions brought about by the Chinese outbreak and the dispatch of a large Russian force to different points in the province. It is said that the integrity of China will be completely preserved and that nothing in the nature of a Russian protectorate or suzerainty will be imposed.

Neither the Russian ambassador nor the Chinese minister has received any word as to the final action on the convention. The Chinese minister was at the state department today, having returned from a three days' visit to New York. He is without advice, however, since the last dispatch from the southern viceroys, expressing the hope that the United States would induce Russia to grant the convention. In some diplomatic quarters, it is pointed out that the modus vivendi implies that Russia has certain distinct territorial rights in Manchuria and that it in no way mitigates the character of the convention.

MAY BE SIGNED MONDAY.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—It is not probable that the Russo-Chinese Manchurian treaty will not be signed before Monday or Tuesday at the earliest. The delay is due to the dilatoriness of the Chinese government or to the natural difficulties of communication between the Chinese court, Peking and St. Petersburg.

It is not believed that the indisposition of Yang Yu, the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg, will prevent him from going to the foreign office when invited to do so.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

German Liberal Papers Say His Majesty is Ill Informed.

Berlin, March 29.—The conservative papers today do not discuss Emperor William's speech to the Emperor Alexander and his staff at their barracks yesterday, but the liberal papers generally comment on his majesty's utterances, emphasizing the statement that the emperor is ill informed concerning the character of the National Zeitsung expresses its inability to comprehend what the emperor has intended the emperor to refer to the revolution of 1848, and says it does not see any signs of his majesty needing a body guard. The Vossische Zeitung also unable to see any occasion for the emperor's words, since nobody in Berlin is thinking of a revolution, and his majesty's predecessors repeatedly recognized the loyalty of Berlin's population.

The Vorwarts cites a number of previous speeches of the emperor, exhorting the soldiers to fight for him when necessary, and claims it has authentic information that his words were literally as follows:

"The emperor is completely devoid of impudently and disobediently rise against the king, as in 1848, then my grenadiers, it will be your duty, with the points of your bayonets to annihilate the impudent and disobedient."

The Vorwarts is amused and asks what has occurred to justify the emperor's words. It hints that the revolution of 1848 was not directed against the Hohenzollern dynasty, and appeals "from the ill-informed emperor to the emperor rightly informed."

SULTAN TAKES PRECAUTIONS.

Tourists to Be Excluded from Precincts of Yildiz Kiosk.

Constantinople, March 29.—Owing to apprehensions of attempts by anarchists upon the life of the sultan, his majesty intends to completely exclude tourists from the precincts of the Yildiz Kiosk. As a step in this direction, he has ordered the demolition of the pavilion erected at the grand gate of the palace grounds for the accommodation of tourists hitherto permitted to attend the sultan.

Arrests of Bulgarians continue to be made in the district of Monastir. A small band of Bulgarian revolutionists is reported at Brod. The authorities have discovered that arms are being smuggled in spirit barrels. The garrisons at Kumanovo and Uskub have been further reinforced.

James Stephens, Fenian, Dead.

Dublin, March 29.—James Stephens, the well known Fenian leader of the 1866 movement, died here this morning.

Cancer Parasite Identified.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 29.—"Cancer is caused by an animal parasite which we have identified and located in the New York State Cancer laboratory," said Prof. H. R. Gaylord, of the University of Buffalo, who is in charge of the laboratory, last night. A peculiar feature about the parasite is the length of time required to develop a culture and this, Prof. Gaylord said, accounted for the failure to fully identify it before.

Appointments in the Navy.

Washington, March 29.—The President today made the following appointments in the navy:

Edward M. Shipard, to be rear admiral; Kossuth Miles, to be a commodore; Richard M. Hughes, to be a lieutenant commander. To be assistant naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, Guy A. Bissell, John E. Bailey, Henry M. Gleason.

Joseph Evans Venable, to be a warrant machinist.

Allen Earle Peck, to be assistant surgeon with rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

Diamond Pottery Plant Destroyed.

Akron, Ohio, March 29.—The Diamond Pottery plant was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in a room in the area of the plant and spread to the main building in various parts of the building. A well dressed man was noticed loitering about the place some time before the fire started. Earlier in the evening an attempt was made to dynamite the pottery of the Robinson-Merrill company.

CIVIL SERVICE IN PHILIPPINES.

Examinations for Young Filipinos Are Wanted.

Washington, March 29.—The civil service commission has decided to request the Philippine civil service board at Manila to hold regular classified examinations to secure about 15 well educated Filipino officers in the areas of 18 and 25 for service as aides in the coast and geodetic survey, which plans to press its work in that archipelago, beginning about June 1. One of its officials is already at Manila. The prospective Filipino appointees will receive \$720 a year salary to begin with, and must have qualifications that include the higher mathematics, astronomy, physics, surveying, geography and two modern languages.

VIASMISKI REPRIMANDED.

Czar Disapproves of His Interference With Police Orders.

London, March 29.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the czar has administered a severe reprimand to Prince Viasniskii, a member of the Russian empire, for having interfered with the orders of the police on the occasion of the recent riots.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE ATHLETICS.

The Former Wins Over Latter by a Score of 6 to 4.

London, March 29.—A good crowd gathered at the Queen's club here this afternoon to witness the thirty-eight inter-university track sports. The weather was bright and frosty.

Oxford won by 6 to 4 events. Head winds and a heavy track militated against good performances. With the exception of the mile and three mile runs none of the results reached 'varsity form. Considering the conditions, with two exceptions, the men ran in great form, and the American cracks are like to find Cooks and Workman strong competitors. The next dangerous man is Cornish.

The Rev. Jos. H. Grey, the treasurer of the Cambridge University Athletic club, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"Today cannot be considered a criterion for our men. Hind, for instance, is probably the fastest man in England, yet he took 10 3/8 seconds to cover the 100 yards. If we go to the United States, as we hope to do, the Americans may expect an improvement on today. I have written to Harvard and Yale asking to have the sports held in September instead of July."

Workman's win in the three mile run was his third successive victory. He also beat his own record and received quite an ovation.

Following are the summaries: One Hundred Yard Dash—A. E. Hind, Cambridge, first; J. Churchill, Cambridge, second; 10 3/8 seconds.

High Jump—G. H. Smith, Cambridge, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches; first; W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches, second.

Half Mile Running—J. R. Cleave, Oxford, first; J. Gilman, Cambridge, second; time, 1:52.

Putting the Weight—W. B. May, Oxford, 34 feet, 9 inches; first; C. S. Cowe, Cambridge, 34 feet, 2 inches, second.

One Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle Race—G. H. Gurney, Oxford, first; E. Alcock, Cambridge, second; time, 17 seconds.

Quarter Mile Run—L. J. Cornish, Oxford, first; E. M. Barclay, Cambridge, second; time, 52 1/2 seconds.

Mile Run—H. W. Grogan, Cambridge, first; H. W. Grogan, Cambridge, second; time, 4:26 1/2.

Hammer Throwing—E. B. May, Oxford, first, 113 feet, 3 inches; B. C. Hartley, Cambridge, second, 109 feet.

Long Jump—L. J. Cornish, Oxford, first, 21 feet, 6 1/2 inches; G. Wiles, Cambridge, second, 20 feet, 8 inches.

Three Mile Run—H. W. Workman, Cambridge, first; F. H. Jerois-Smith, Oxford, second; time, 14:58.

Part of Presidential Itinerary.

Washington, March 29.—The itinerary of the presidential party through the State of Washington is practically complete, according to Representative Jones of that State. It is as follows:

The President will leave Portland, Oregon, at 10 a. m., Thursday, May 23, and enter Washington by way of Olympia, where he will stop half an hour. He will reach Tacoma in the afternoon and spend the night there.

On Friday he will traverse Puget Sound by boat to Seattle, stopping at Everett and several other places en route. On Saturday the party will cross the mountains with brief stops at Ellensburg, North Yakima and Walla Walla. Sunday will be spent at Spokane and Monday the party will leave for Montana. The President's trip through Kansas will include stops at Topeka and Lawrence.

New Silver Certificate Counterfeit.

Washington, March 29.—Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, has announced that a new and improved issue of the counterfeit \$5 silver certificates, series of 1899, portrait of the Indian chief Onpapa, discovered on October 22, 1900, has appeared in circulation. The check letter and plate have been changed from B39 to A32.

Chilian Commission Starts.

Santiago de Chile, March 29, via Galveston.—The Chilian commission to the Buffalo exposition, has started for the United States.

It is said that Chilli, although late, will be well represented at the Pan-American exposition.

Frank G. Carpenter writes on the Factories of New Zealand in the Saturday "News."

THE INSURRECTION IN MINDANAO ISLE.

Gen. Kobb Reports Surrender of Sumalao—MacArthur Says this Ends Trouble There So Far as Filipinos are Concerned.

Washington, March 29.—Another important dispatch was received at the war department today from Gen. MacArthur at Manila, dated today. It did not refer to Aguinaldo or Funston, but in the opinion of the war department officials, it went far to support the prediction made by Gen. MacArthur in yesterday's dispatch relating to those two leaders, to the effect that the end of the rebellion is near at hand. This dispatch chronicles the surrender of a considerable additional number of rebels and military arms and the important feature of it is that the surrender marks the complete stamping out of the insurrection in the island of Mindanao, which is, next to Luzon, the largest island in the group.

The dispatch is as follows: "Manila, March 29.—Brig. Gen. William Kobb reports surrender Sumalao, Mindanao, nine officers, 160 men, 187 rifles, 50 shotguns. Capt. Juan M. Panton's command surrendered to Gen. Kobb. This ends trouble Mindanao as far as Filipinos are concerned."

"Brig. Gen. Robert P. Hughes reports Alipali and Ruiz, 34 guns, surrendered to Capt. David Shanks, Eighteenth infantry, at Mamburao, 206 guns. Panton's command surrendered to Lieut. Col. William S. Scott, Forty-fourth infantry."

(Signed) MACARTHUR.

THE PUNISHMENT OF AGUINALDO.

Cabinet Considers Matter but Arrives at No Conclusions—Not Inclined to Deal Harshly With Him—May Utilize or Transport Him.

Washington, March 29.—The cabinet meeting today was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the capture of Aguinaldo, its effect upon the military situation in the Philippines, the disposition to be made of the insurgent chief, and the reward to be given to Gen. Funston. The subject was considered in all its phases, but no definite conclusions were reached either with regard to Gen. Funston's reward or to the punishment of Aguinaldo.

The President and all members of the cabinet are in favor of the most liberal and substantial recognition of the service performed by Gen. Funston. There was some discussion of the question of making him a brigadier general in the regular army, but it was thought that full reports should be awaited before action be taken. The matter probably will be allowed to rest where it is for the present. Gen. Funston is holding a volunteer commission as a brigadier general, which will not expire until June 30 of this year, so that so far as honor and emoluments are concerned, his standing would not be prejudiced by the delay.

The disposition to be made of Aguinaldo was a matter that could not be disposed of definitely. Whatever action is taken in regard to him will originate with the army officials in the Philippines, and be passed upon finally here. There is no inclination to deal harshly with the man who has led the insurrection against the forces of this country. Some of the cabinet officers think it is possible he may be used with good effect by the authorities of the Philippine commission in the establishment of civil government.

MacArthur's dispatch suggesting that Aguinaldo might issue an address advising the insurgents to accept the situation, was pointed to as indicating possibilities along this line. On the other hand, Aguinaldo's record has not been such as to win him great confidence in his constancy, and if his influence cannot be utilized safely, he undoubtedly will be sent to some place where he can foment no further trouble. Guam was mentioned as a possible place for his detention.

The President and his cabinet believe that the capture of Aguinaldo will mean much in the crushing of the insurrection. Indeed, they are inclined to believe now that it means the utter collapse of the opposition to the authority of the United States.

Secy. Hitchcock reported that his department is at work trying to perfect plans for the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservation in Oklahoma to settlement in August next. He is trying to avoid, if possible, the troubles which attended prior openings, especially the opening of Oklahoma. The land is being reserved for the purpose of locating quarter-section lines, county lines, county seats and school lands.

There must be allowed to each of 3,000 Indians 160 acres and grazing lands also must be set aside. The whole reservation includes 14,000 quarter sections.

This was the last cabinet meeting to be attended by Atty. Gen. Griggs, and the leave taking was marked by the most sincere regret from the President and members of the cabinet.

Mr. Griggs will leave Washington at 10 o'clock tomorrow for his home in New Jersey, and will at once begin the practice of his profession.

AGUINALDO IN GOOD QUARTERS.

Manila, March 29.—Aguinaldo is now detained in a comfortable room in a wing of the Malacan palace. He is in charge of Capt. Benjamin H. Randolph and Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, of Battery G, Third artillery.

When Aguinaldo was captured he wore a plain dark blue suit, with the coat closely buttoned at the throat and a wide white helmet with a leather band. He takes his capture philosophically. He is generally cheerful, but sometimes moody. His health during the past year has been very good. It is uncertain what attitude he will now assume.

Certain visitors are permitted to see Aguinaldo but newspaper interviews with the prisoner are not allowed.

Since Aguinaldo has been domiciled at the Malacan palace persons not provided with special permits have been denied admission to the grounds.

Gen. Trias, the commander of the insurgent forces in southern Luzon, who was surprised by the American authorities, visited Aguinaldo and told the latter why he had surrendered. Trias said that a continuance of armed opposition to the United States was unjustifiable and ruinous; that the independence of the Philippines was impossible, and that the Filipinos would better accept liberty, prosperity and progress under American rule.

The capture of Aguinaldo following the surrender of Gen. Trias, will probably cause the surrender of the insurgent leader Malvar in Batangas province, Luzon; Bellarmino, in Albay province, Luzon, and Lucban, in the island of Samar, within a month.

Many people here have recommended for the highest practicable reward. It is believed here that he will receive an appointment of brigadier-general in the regular army.

SAYS IT IS NOT EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Paris, March 29.—An interview with Regidor Jubado, who claims to be the Filipino agent in Europe, is published here. He says he has received the following cablegram from New York:

"According to precise information, the man captured is not Presidente Emilio Aguinaldo, but Baldomero Aguinaldo, chief of the general staff and Emilio's cousin."

President will hesitate to bestow upon the gallant Kansan the star he has won.

They would not be surprised, however, if considerable opposition to giving Funston a brigadier-generalship should develop at the war department. There is no disposition in the regular establishment to belittle Gen. Funston's exploit, especially since the receipt of Gen. MacArthur's dispatch giving the credit to Funston, but there would naturally be opposition there to jump into a volunteer officer 35 years of age into the grade of brigadier-general and the Kansas delegation recognizes this fact.

PENN. LEGISLATURE FAVORABLE.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 29.—The lower house of the state legislature today adopted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to "reward Gen. Funston in a manner that will fully recognize his great and meritorious services" in capturing Aguinaldo.

WHAT WILL FUNSTON'S REWARD BE

Kansas Congressional Delegation Will Urge President to Make Him a Brigadier General in Regular Army—Pennsylvania Legislature Favors Idea.

Washington, March 29.—The Kansas congressional delegation has decided to urge the President to appoint Gen. Funston a brigadier-general in the regular army as a reward for his daring capture of Aguinaldo. This afternoon Senator Burton and Representatives Long and Curtis, the only members of the delegation in the city, will call upon the President for that